

New Volumes.

Our patrons will perceive that we have commenced on new volumes of the STATE SENTINEL, viz: Volume IX of the Weekly, and Volume V of the Semi-weekly.

It is usual among the fraternity, on entering new volumes, to hold a social confab with their readers; and it too frequently is the case, that extraordinary prohibitions are made as to a future course, which are quite as frequently performed. If we have met the wishes of our friends in the now nearly eleven years that we have catered for them—and that without one single omission in the way of regular publication—we are satisfied. That we have done so, a respectable list of patrons is some evidence. That we have pleased all is not to be expected. But in endeavoring to do so, at least so far as such an herculean task can be accomplished, we have spared no pains nor expense—no labor, mental or physical.

But our friends should remember that it is by their aid alone that we can progress in this business. Apathy on their part, is death to us. And after a severe setback, occasioned by sickness, over which we could exercise neither control nor foresight, we confidently trust that we may now, successfully appeal to them for a continuance of their favors, and a renewal of their efforts to extend our circulation. And this we do, because we need it. Because it will strengthen our hearts and renew our energies. Because, being thus cheered, we can the more vigorously aid in the progress of our cherished principles—principles which we love—principles which have redeemed the character of the State, and placed her on the proud eminence of sovereignty, and that without robbing and plundering her children.

Should our friends, as one man, contribute to render such aid, we trust our former course will be a sufficient guaranty that corresponding efforts will be made on our part, to still further minister to their gratification, and to endeavor to meet their expectations in every particular.

Not desirous of writing a long sermon on this subject at the present time, we will pause, and only ask—*Shall our appeal be in vain?*

It is exceedingly desirable that all persons indebted to the Sentinel Office, either on book or note account, should make immediate payment. We should be glad, also, to have all those whose subscriptions are about to expire, or which have expired, renew the same; and could each one send us an additional subscriber, it would be gratifying indeed, and enable us to make such an improvement in the paper as would justify each one in the little trouble consequent on so doing. Shall we have to ask again?

We invite attention to the Prospectus of the Washington Union, in another column. It will be seen that Mr. Burke, late Commissioner of the Patent Office, has become associated with Mr. Ritchie in the editorial department. This arrangement will add much to the strength of the paper, and we have no doubt that it will be quite able to cope with the three National organs of the Whig party.

See the prospectus of the National Era in another column. It is a very able and interesting paper, aside from its distinguishing feature, free soil.

SLAVE CASE.—U. S. Circuit Court, May term, 1849. Geo. Ray of Trimble co., Ky., vs. Luther A. Donnell and Wm. Hamilton of Decatur co., Indiana. This was a suit to recover the value of certain slaves, a mother and four children, the latter nearly white, who had run away from their master in Kentucky, and was alleged to have been harbored by the defendants. The case was argued at great length by Marshall and Davidson for plaintiff, and O. H. Smith and Stevens for defendants. Verdict for plaintiff. The value of the slaves was estimated at \$1500, and the costs, exclusive of lawyers' fees, will be some \$600; the whole not less than \$2500. In charging the jury, Judge McLane made what we thought, a very pretty little democratic speech, about the glory of the country, and the necessity of observing the compromises of the Constitution, in order to increase and perpetuate that glory. The concise recapitulation of the testimony by the Judge, no doubt had a good deal to do in settling the minds of the jury in regard to it.

A criminal suit, under the Statute laws of the State, had been previously decided against Donnell, in the Decatur circuit court, and a fine of \$50 and costs assessed against him. An appeal from this decision has been taken to the Supreme Court, on the question of the constitutionality of the Statute, which authorizes a fine to the extent of \$500 and damages, against any person who may harbor runaway slaves, or employ, or assist them to escape.

Another suit may still be brought against the defendant in this case, in the U. S. Court, under the law of Congress, which also imposes a fine of \$500, as our State Statute does.

We should think upon the whole, that there is plenty of law in this State, on the subject,—enough to use up almost any man detected in giving "aid and comfort" to runaway negroes.

INDIAN MURDERS IN TEXAS.—The whole of the American population in the valley of the Rio Grande are in a state of extreme agitation, in consequence of the recent barbarous outrages upon the whites by the Indians.

The Brownsville flag of the 16th May states that on Thursday, the 9th inst., that town was thrown into great excitement, by the receipt of intelligence from Palo Alto that numerous and formidable bands of Indians had just made a descent upon that place, and committed the most savage acts of barbarity.

The stage from Point Isabel had been interrupted on its way to Palo Alto, and Mr. Bangs, the proprietor, and Mr. Lombardo, a passenger, were taken prisoners.

A train of transport wagons, containing valuable merchandise, had also been captured between Brownsville and Point Isabel.

Before the Indians retired, they had committed acts of barbarity, the mention of which would curdle the blood, and but partial accounts have reached us of the acts of the savage marauders.

The destruction of property along the Rio Grande is immense, as many as seventy houses having been burned.

A company of emigrants under the command of Mr. Bang, had fortunately escaped from the savages, but it is stated, they were reduced to a pitiable condition.

The above, says the Brownsville paper, is but an outline of the savage outrages that are reported to have been committed.

A petition to the President of the United States, praying for aid and protection, is in circulation for signatures.

Samuel Mahon has been nominated by the whigs of the Fort Wayne District, for Congress.—*Delphi Herald, today.*

The Herald is mistaken. According to our information the convention broke up in a "row," without making a nomination.

REMOVALS.—We understand the following gentlemen were yesterday removed from the Second Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, viz: George W. Kimberly, of Indiana; Thos. J. Robinson, of Kentucky; Benjamin E. Brown, of Ohio; Michael Kelley and Alexander M. Farquhar, of Pennsylvania; Christopher C. Cole, of Indiana; and James M. Miller, of Virginia.—*Union, 2d.*

Indiana Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

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[Volume IX:—Number 1.]

Important Facts for the Consideration of the People of Indiana.—No. 2.

Under the above head we have already adverted to the peculiar attitude of political parties in the present contest—showing that the whig party, fearful of depending upon past issues, now relies for success solely on its pretended sincere and exclusive hostility to slavery extension.

We have said, and maintain, in reply to this pretext, that the whig party, nationally, is not committed upon this or any other topic. Their last National Convention hunted down every attempt to define the position of the party on any and all subjects. Nothing remains to the party now, but to follow the lead of Taylor and his Cabinet, wherever they may go, and whatever they may do. The whig party must do this, or it must voluntarily surrender its power to do any thing! This result is inevitable! It cannot possibly be avoided.

Notwithstanding their pretences, the whigs know this to be true. They cannot even deceive themselves. They cannot but realize the truth, that, no matter how much they may sincerely deprecate the extension of slavery, neither Taylor nor his cabinet sympathize with them. So the National Intelligencer has declared of Taylor; so we must infer from his attempt to defeat the proviso by his personal influence, on his first arrival at Washington; so we must be assured by his own private interests and relations, as well as from the fact, that he is socially and politically a Southern man.

The whig leaders here know this to be true, notwithstanding the efforts of the State Journal to delude the people, by partial sketches of past events. That they do know it to be true, is established by their recent attempts to form a junction with the free soilers. We happen to be certified of the fact, by the most indubitable evidence, that immediately after the declaration of Emancipation, a correspondence was opened by the whig managers with Mr. Cravens, the Free Soil nominee for Governor, on the subject of uniting the vote of the whig party upon him, and that the subject was further considered (*sub rosa*), by the whig convention which nominated Mr. Matson. The Tippecanoe Journal, a whig paper, recently in effect admitted this, and excused the whigs for not taking up Mr. Cravens, by alleging that he was impracticable upon other questions of interest to the whig party, and that they could not have united upon the Free Soil candidate, without a sacrifice of opinions upon other measures than those connected with slavery. We know this to be untrue; and we wish to attract the particular attention of the people to the matter, for the action of the whig leaders demonstrates their insincerity.

We repeat it, that Mr. Cravens was addressed on this subject by many of the most distinguished men of the whig party, not only of this city, but of other localities. They desired him to define his position as to whig measures, and as to his attitude towards Gen. Taylor. We are certain of the fact, that Mr. Cravens in reply, stated that he had severed his connection with the whig party solely on account of slavery; that he could not conscientiously vote for Taylor for President, because he could not risk the settlement of that question in his hands; that he hoped these fears would prove groundless, though he still entertained them; that his own sympathies were still with the whig party in its general policy, as they ever had been; that, so far as Mr. Cravens sustained them, he would freely and gladly support him; in short, and in effect, that he would be with the whigs and Taylor in every measure believed to be right according to whig notions, and would oppose nothing which it was probable Taylor would sanction, except on the question of slavery extension. He could make no sacrifice of principle in favor of slavery, and this was the only reservation which he made.

The result every body knows. Notwithstanding their professed hostility to slavery extension, the whigs refused to take up Mr. Cravens, unless he would first secretly pledge himself to become false and treacherous to the free soilers and their principles, by agreeing to support Taylor's administration, in its action upon the question of slavery, whatever that action might be! If Mr. Cravens had evinced a willingness to become thus treacherous and false to the question of freedom, he would this day be the candidate of the Whigs as well as the Free Soilers!

Let not the people suppose that we make this assertion lightly. They know that we have never deceived them yet, and we tell them the truth now. The authority upon which we make these statements, is beyond all question, though it is of such a nature that it cannot be communicated at present. If any man doubts, time will teach him his error.

Now in the face of such facts as these, facts of the utmost consequence in determining the question, what confidence can the sincere opponents of slavery extension put in the present professions of the whig managers. Of what use is it for the State Journal to go back to the past, and to present one-sided and partial views of the Texas question,—skipping over every great incident, like that of Mr. Clay's course on the subject, which involved the whigs as well as the Democrats! The question at that time was not within the reach of the people, as the Journal and every intelligent man knows. But now, it is altogether different. It is the great question in conflict, and within the reach of the people of all parties.

If the anti-slavery professions of the whig leaders are sincere; if they did not feel satisfied that Taylor is with the South; why did they not unite upon the Free Soil candidate? They knew he was true, because they had tried him! They knew, for he had plainly told them that he would support Taylor in every thing but slavery extension. Why did they not TAKE HIM THEN? Simply because they are insincere in their professions, and are willing, as in the case of Taylor's nomination, to sacrifice every thing to the lust of power!

With all its frailties; with all its unjust measures; with all its hostility to popular rights and principles,—never before was the whig party sunk to a degradation so low, as it occupies at this moment. It has gained the spoils of victory it is true, but it has surrendered all its integrity and moral influence. It has prostituted itself for the pecuniary benefits of power alone, and having become recklessly vicious, it can aspire to nothing virtuous, not even to the merit of sincerity.

THE LATE POSTMASTER OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Press of this city unites, we believe without exception, in bearing testimony to the unexceptionable manner in which Dr. Lehman administered the Post Office, and in tendering, on his departure from it, wishes for his welfare. The Doctor was unquestionably an efficient, amiable and excellent officer, and we trust that he may be as happy in private as he was blameless in public life.—*Phil. News.*

Such is the testimony of a leading whig paper in the case of a retiring democratic office-holder, who has been dismissed "for cause." In view of those pledges, how can any one resist the conclusion that Taylor and the federal party are also guilty of moral perjury! All must feel, if they do not acknowledge, that they are guilty!

The Very Latest Foreign News.

The Hungarian War—Russians Totally Defeated—36,000 Russians Surrendered!—Austrians Fortifying Vienna.

BOSTON, June 7th, P. M. The steamship Europa, arrived here yesterday.

The foreign letters and papers will be due in Cincinnati on Monday.

A letter to M. Rothschild, from Frankfurt, dated May 17th, says, the Hungarians totally defeated the Russians, forcing them to fall back upon Craiova.

A proclamation from Kossuth says, 36,000 Russians surrendered to the Hungarians. The Austrians were fortifying Vienna, preparing for an attack, which must soon be made by the Hungarian soldiers. Another pistol has been fired at Queen Victoria, without, however, any injurious consequences. The criminal, who is a stupid Irishman, seemed to have no other object in view than to obtain notoriety, as the report only contained powder.

Political affairs on the continent exhibit no improvement.

The recent elections in France have resulted in favor of the Socialists and Red Republicans, to a far greater extent than anticipated. They will muster about two hundred and forty strong against three hundred. The number, who though composed of parties, entertain opinions of opposite views, is very large. The funds fell thirteen per cent.

In the French Assembly the Roman and Hungarian questions being under consideration, a debate arose, which is described as the most exciting and violent which has ever been witnessed.

Proposals of an immediate declaration of war against Russia and Austria were urged by several speakers, which were subsequently modified by the adoption of a resolution proposed by Central Cavaignac, recommending the Government to adopt energetic measures to protect both the internal and external interests of the Republic. This resolution, though violently opposed by the ministry, was carried by a majority of 493 to 185.

Nothing has been arranged in regard to a change of the ministry.

The war between the Danes and Prussians continues without any decisive result.

In the Roman States there has been no material change since the date of previous advices. Neither French nor Neapolitan have as yet entered Rome. The Republican government maintained its ground at every point against the combined forces of France, Naples and Spain.

In Germany, insurrections and commotions exist everywhere.

The Hungarians, in their unequal contest with Austria and Russia, exhibit no want of courage, and are actively preparing for a desperate struggle.

The Emperor of Russia has recognized the French Republic, and he has simultaneously issued a manifesto, announcing his determination to interfere in the Austrian and Hungarian quarrel, in which he speaks of his mission as that of his God, to preserve the Nation, and the name of the Almighty leader of Battles and Lord of Victories; and commands his armies to move forward for the extinction of rebellion, and destruction of audacious and evil intentioned men.

The Washington Union copies the telegraphic despatch from St. Louis, relative to Col. Benton's speech on the slavery question, at Jefferson city, Mo., the substance of which we copied on the 2d June. Only a part of Mr. B.'s speech, it will be remembered, had at the date of the despatch been published. Nevertheless, the Union feels warranted in condemning Col. Benton, in advance. So far as we are concerned, we shall wait until we shall have the whole of Col. Benton's speech, before we condemn or approve. The Union speaks as follows:

"This speech will not reach us yet for two or three days. But in the mean time, we do not hesitate to say that the speech is a masterpiece of eloquence, and that each is entitled to participate in the benefits of the Union, as well as bound to participate in its common burdens. If his positions are correctly stated in the above telegraphic despatch, they run counter to the great principle. They would abandon the ground of non-intervention, and, indeed, compromise in every form; and we can scarcely believe that the people of Missouri can be induced, by all his ingenuity, to subscribe to his doctrines."

Col. Benton forgets that the Union consists of a confederacy of sovereign States; that its basis is equality; and that each is entitled to participate in the benefits of the Union, as well as bound to participate in its common burdens. If his positions are correctly stated in the above telegraphic despatch, they run counter to the great principle. They would abandon the ground of non-intervention, and, indeed, compromise in every form; and we can scarcely believe that the people of Missouri can be induced, by all his ingenuity, to subscribe to his doctrines."

There are two professed democratic papers published at Jefferson city, the capital of Mo., one of which the old "Inquirer," supports Col. Benton, and the other, the new "Metropolitan," opposes him. In reference to the abuse of the latter, the St. Louis "Union," of June 4, has the following. It does not sound much like the hasty denunciation of the Washington "Union."

"The last Jefferson Metropolitan is rich in more senses than one. The editor says he has received one hundred and one letters and communications, denouncing Col. Benton. Each letter and communication, no doubt, contained the same old story, that the Union is a confederacy of sovereign States, and that each is entitled to participate in the benefits of the Union, as well as bound to participate in its common burdens. This may do for the present, or as long as the appliances of a pen and an omnibus will last, but after their gold and gas is expended, the opinions and wishes of the thinking portion of the community must be consulted."

In charity to the editor of the Metropolitan, we suppose that he was misled, either in body or mind, when his last number was made up. Although we do not enjoy a personal acquaintance with him, yet, as we are unwilling to believe that a respectable editor—as we believe Mr. Boon to be, would willingly indict and publish the amount of abusive matter against prominent democrats which appeared in his paper of the 29th ult. His references to Col. Benton are disgraceful to the columns of a Democratic journal, and his remarks about our respected fellow citizen, John Smith, would soil the foulest wall sheet in the Union."

THE WASHINGTON DEMOCRAT.—This excellent democratic paper, which has been for eighteen months past conducted by JOHN L. MORRISON, Esq., Senator from Washington, a gentleman of education and talents, will hereafter be published and edited by MORRIS WILLIAMS & OWENS. Of his successors, Mr. Morrison says:

"The gentlemen into whose hands the paper will pass, are not without experience in the business in which they are engaged. The former has been for several years in this Office, for the last fourteen months; and to his assiduity and industry the subscribers to the paper are, mainly, indebted for its regular and unbroken weekly visits. The columns of the Democrat have, occasionally, been enriched by the contributions of the latter. They are both young men of enterprise and talent, and we can cheerfully commend them, as true democrats, to the Democracy of Washington and the adjacent counties and in tendering, on his departure from it, wishes for his welfare. The Doctor was unquestionably an efficient, amiable and excellent officer, and we trust that he may be as happy in private as he was blameless in public life.—*Phil. News.*

Our warmest good wishes are tendered to Mr. Morrison in his retirement, and we hope he will find that comfort and prosperity in other pursuits which editorial life seldom yields.

Four Days Later from San Francisco.

The steamship California and Oregon—Discovery of Silver and Quicksilver Mines—A Lump of Gold eight pounds in weight—Diamonds and Emeralds found—Lieut. Beale's journey—Nine Men Lost on the Gila.

New York papers of yesterday contain late and interesting information from California, contributed by Lieut. Beale, of the U. S. Navy, and Mr. Parrot, U. S. Consul at Mazatlan, just arrived in the Southern. The news is to the 13th of April. Lieut. Beale has a lump of gold eight pounds in weight.

The Herald says—Lieut. Beale has in his possession a watch, encased in a lump of pure California gold, 23½ carats fine, with a brass cable chain, with large lumps of gold attached to every other link, hammered in the roughest and truest manner. Big lumps of gold were hammered together around the watch, till the whole, excepting the face, was encased in the precious metal. The key was a "chunk" of gold, with the pipe inserted in it for a pin.

On the 6th of May, the steamship California arrived at Panama from San Francisco. The Tribune gives the following account of what Lieut. Beale communicated:

He states that the steamship Oregon reached San Francisco on the 1st of May. Immediately on her arrival, the crew was put on board the U. S. ship Ohio, and there kept in irons until the evening before she started on her return voyage. The Oregon reached San Francisco on the 1st of April, remained there five days (sailing) left 20th, and arrived at Panama on the 5th May, at 9 P. M., after touching at Acapulco for the first time. Lieut. Beale was leaving Panama on the morning of the 10th, the California, which sailed from San Francisco five days after the Oregon, came into the harbor. The running time of the Oregon to Panama, was 14 days, three of which were made with sails. The amount of gold brought by the two vessels is not known with certainty, but is estimated at \$400,000, about \$200,000 of which is consigned to Mr. Parrot. A much greater amount would have been forwarded but for the fact that bills of lading were not given further than Panama, where the gold is obliged to be carried across the Isthmus by the Pacific Mail, and a new bill of lading is given. The number of passengers on board the Oregon was small. Among them was Rev. Walter Chalmers, Esq., of Monterey, whom Lieut. B. left at Colima. The cost of the passage was paid \$100 per month each, and the coals \$150.

The U. S. transport ships Iowa, Gen. Taylor, and Rome, have arrived at Monterey with troops. Gen. Rivera, who was sent out on a charge to the same place, when Lieut. B. left. There were about 75 vessels lying in the Bay of San Francisco, and others were arriving every day. With very few exceptions, their crews departed immediately upon their arrival, and they are unable to leave the bay, as they are crowded with people, and about two thirds of the inhabitants are living in camp. The houses are filled to overflowing, and the smallest rooms rent for \$3 a day; good board at the hotels is \$10 a day.

South is the place in the old house of the Hudson's Bay Company. One of the volunteers of Stevenson's Regiment, who made enough at the diggings to purchase a frame house in the place, offered to rent it to Lieut. Beale for \$10,000 a year, giving Gen. S. one day to decide on the offer.

The snow was melting very fast, and the places were almost entirely clear. Companies were leaving San Francisco daily for the diggings, and miners constantly arriving with the produce of their labors; the fair to Sutter's Fort varied from \$25 to \$50, according to the style of conveyance. There was a great deal of drinking and gambling going on in San Francisco. Many of the gamblers were the same American army through Mexico have gone on to California, and by means of money, roulette, and faro tables, fleece the natives very extensively.

Lieut. Beale speaks in high terms of the order maintained by the population of the place, as well as in the more settled parts. There are few disturbances of any kind, and owing to the strict administration of a kind of extempore justice, crimes have become less frequent. The only punishment when a person commits any theft or outrage, he is brought before a jury of twelve men, selected for the purpose, who go through the regular form of trial, and if convicted, he is at once sent to the State Prison, where he is kept until he has paid the fine, or until he has been hanged at the gallows.

The last heard from Col. Fremont, he was on the Gila with his company. The report of his arrival in California, for which some of the papers give credit to Col. Fremont, is incorrect. Mr. Fremont was at Mazatlan, and would leave in the steamer for San Francisco.

Lieut. Beale left St. Louis on his way out, on the 1st of November last. He was the bearer of dispatches, and had with him 25 men under his command. After reaching San Francisco, he took the Gila route, and on this part of the journey underwent the most terrible sufferings. The party was visited by the winter storm among the mountains, which proved fatal to so many of Fremont's men, and he was nearly perished with cold and exposure. They were several times attacked by Indians, and some of the troops were severely wounded. Lieut. Beale's appearance bears tokens of the hardships he has undergone.

He brings with him a lump of pure gold, weighing eighty ounces, and consequently worth nearly \$1500. It was found at the dry diggings by a man named Weaver. We had a sight of this precious piece yesterday. It was exhibited for a short time in Chicago, and produced quite a sensation. Lieut. B. went on to Washington by the Southern train yesterday afternoon. When he left Panama, the Oregon and California were to leave in about 10 days. There were four or five vessels at Mazatlan, fitted up for passengers. The mails brought by the Oregon and California were at the Isthmus, waiting the arrival of a steamer at Colima.

Mr. Parrot, our consul at Mazatlan, is now staying at the Hotel House. He left Mazatlan on the 10th April, after his return from an exploration of the gold regions of the Sacramento; reached Mazatlan on the 11th of May, Vera Cruz on the 17th, and Mobile on the 21st. He reported having made considerable discoveries of gold, and had overland journey. The road to the Pacific is lined with soldiers, and they are all, so far as he saw, doing well. Capt. Hutton's company sailed from San Blas in the Oregon, April 12, and was at Mazatlan on the 19th. There were four or five vessels at Mazatlan and two or three at San Blas, for California. The passage varied from \$50 to \$250, according to the accommodations. Mr. P. tells a story of a cabin-boy who went to the whole way to San Blas, where he arrived safe and sound, on his way to California.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Parrot for much new and interesting information concerning the mineral wealth of California. His visit to the places was undertaken for the purpose of informing himself on these points, and his revelations are even more astonishing than those which he has previously made. It is all that concerns the digging of gold, he fully confirms all former statements. The limits of the places to which the miners are constantly being extended by new discoveries; the Northern districts, owing to their remoteness from civilization, have not been explored. The great part in some places has been dug to the depth of nine feet, and the proportion of gold found to be quite as great as on the surface. The richness of the dry diggings is in some places almost incredible. The amount of gold in the amount of gold which will be obtained, the present year, at thirty millions of dollars.

But the riches of California do not consist in gold alone. All the precious metals are there found, in greater or less profusion, as well as the rarest and most valuable jewels. Two mines of silver have been lately discovered, one of which is known to but few persons, who jealously keep the secret. Platinum is also known to exist in considerable quantities. A rough diamond nearly the size of a hen's egg has been found by one of the miners in the Sacramento Valley. Gen. Vallejo, who was Mr. Parrot's informant, says that it was brought to him by a friend, who demanded \$180,000 for it. Emeralds of large size are frequently met with, but their value is scarcely known. Three or four new quicksilver mines have been discovered, one of which, a very rich deposit, lies between the valley of San Clara and San Joaquin. The Forbes mine, however, is the only one worked as yet. The extent and value of these quicksilver mines is not equaled by any other locality in the world.

Beds of coal have also been found, near the coast, but cannot of course be worked under the present state of things.

Parrot informs us that in the Sierra Nevada, to the northwest of San Francisco, there is a volcano in active operation. On the 23d of March the heaviest snow storm in the memory of the inhabitants took place.

There are but fifty women in the town of San Francisco, twenty of whom are Americans. The arrival of a ship load of female emigrants would be a cause of public rejoicing, and all the single ones would receive offers before they landed. Mrs. Ward, of this city, while riding in the vicinity of San Francisco, was thrown from her horse and injured.

The price of lots in the town is, as before stated, enormous. The sales take place, however, with little regard to the title of the property, and as there are two or three separate titles to a great part of it, this may lead to great difficulty in the future. Sometimes the same land is sold to different parties by two Aleras.

The U. S. ship of war Dale, which sailed from San Francisco for the United States on the 30th of March, has \$200,000 in gold dust on board.

Nearly the whole of Capt. Sutter's 40,000 bushels of grain rot in the field, for want of hands to harvest it. The price of flour at the diggings when Mr. Parrot left, was \$3 per lb., though at San Francisco it was down to \$10 per bushel. There was not much sickness at the diggings except some scurvy and a few cases of fever. There was also some scurvy at San Francisco, owing to the want of vegetable food, the cultivation of the soil being entirely neglected.

A Boston man, named Tyler, son of a Boston auctioneer of that name, purchased a sort of shed, and started the first auction store in the place. The novelty of the thing attracted a great number of people, and he made a very profitable business. Two or three Peter Pan establishments soon started up and entrapped many of the green miners who came down from the diggings. So fast is the progress of civilization in California.

We shall endeavor to give further particulars in a day or two. Mr. Parrot, who has spent nearly twenty years of his life on the Pacific Coast, displays a thorough knowledge of the condition of California and an entire confidence in the vast extent of her mineral wealth. He has prepared, for the use of the U. S. Government, we believe, the most complete map of the gold region which has yet been made. He tells us that some years ago he was offered the whole of the gold region now occupied by San Francisco for about \$4000.

There was at Panama a rumor to the effect that a mutiny had broken out on board the Ohio and that several men had been executed, but neither Mr. Parrot nor Lieut. Beale gives credit to the story. Gen. Smith is present remaining in San Francisco with several of his officers, but he has done nothing of importance since his arrival.

We have received a copy of *Le Trait Union*, a French paper published in the city of Mexico, May 12th, in which we find advice from California to April 20th. Gen. Smith published on the 1st of April a circular, whose provisions are of considerable importance. After proclaiming that the United States Government was in force over the territory of California, he announces that men who chafe subject to duty cannot be disembarked at any port, since no officer has been appointed by Congress to receive such duties. He also informs all adventurers who go to seek gold on the public lands of California, that by doing so they infringe the established laws and render themselves liable to fine and imprisonment.

Half the City Inundated—Business almost Suspended, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30, 1849.

In spite of all the efforts to stop the great crevasse, the water is still rising, and labor is perfectly lost in attempting to subdue it.

Armed half the city is inundated. The inhabitants are flying from their homes, and business matters are being wound up.

The total sales of cotton since the Caledonia, have not exceeded 3,000 bales, which were done at fair prices. Ohio flour is held at \$1 75, and corn at 55 cents.

DAMAGES TO GEN. TAYLOR'S PLANTATION BY THE OVERFLOW OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The overflow of the Mississippi has injured Gen. Taylor's cotton plantation to the amount of thirty thousand dollars.

THE CREVASSE—New Orleans, June 1.—The crevasse was partly stopped, but again broke away, and the engineers have retired in despair. The river has fallen 15 inches.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This Magazine comes to us punctually, and is one of those few magazines that we can recommend. The immense circulation of the Book is the only means by which the enterprising publisher could possibly afford to bestow so much expense upon it. We have so often noticed it, that it seems almost superfluous to add a word additional. But as every number has some new feature, there is constant room. Besides its being the largest of the magazines, so is it the best in reading of any of its kind. Its engravings, too, sometimes numbering dozens in a single issue, are not to be approached by those of the common magazines of the day. All desirous of a good work of the kind, should obtain Godey's by all means.

What do our "Sentinel" neighbors think about the remarkable coincidence in the thoughts and words of Mr. Brown of Tennessee, and Mr. Wright of Indiana, brought to their consideration by the Journal a few days ago?—*Journal.*

Surely our smart neighbors must be hard run for something to say in the way of making capital. We have never heard any thing said against the language referred to, by any party—but simply because of its truth and beauty, was it wrong for Mr. W. to use it? If so, then would it be wrong in our neighbors to repeat, (if ever they do it,) that excellent prayer of our Lord and Saviour, commencing "Our Father which art in heaven," &c. And if they ever do use the said prayer, should we expect to make capital against them, by remarking that there was any thing wrong in their using it?

Therefore the bringing of such matter to our consideration, only excites our pity.

TENTH DISTRICT.—The whigs of the Tenth District had a rich time at their convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. The Fort Wayne Sentinel says but seven of the fourteen counties were represented, and that the convention floundered out without making a nomination! The majority of those in attendance were in favor of Allen Hamilton of Fort Wayne, but one David Kilgore being a candidate "on his own hook." Mr. H. did not permit his friends formally to nominate him. The Fort Wayne Times is dumb on the subject—while the Huntington Herald blows the name of Samuel Mahon as its candidate. They are giving themselves a great deal of trouble about a district which they could scarcely hope to carry under any circumstances. Put them through, Harlan!

CHOLERA.—The cholera is increasing, we regret to state, at the various points from which we have information.—Cincinnati, Louisville, New York, New Orleans, and on the plantations of Mississippi and Louisiana. A few cases have occurred again at New Albany and Mauckport, Ind. Our people should be careful of exposure, and keep cool; fright is about the worst feature in cholera.

Dr. W. W. McCow, formerly of Shelbyville, has been nominated for the Senate in the district composed of the counties of Laporte, Porter, and Lake. The Dr. is an old member of the House from Shelby county. His return would be grateful to many old friends. Above all, we hope that district will not inflict that chattering little Osborne upon the Senate again. It would be the death of them, certain,—and him too, perhaps.

We learn, unofficially but certainly, that the Hon. ELSHA WHITTELY, of Ohio, has been appointed, by the President